

Journal #3172

from sdc

8.6.14

Women's Bear Dance

Nevada State Water Engineer "Listening Session"

Amazon oil spill has killed tons of fish, sickened native people Collectibles Up For Auction

Great deal for Language Departments on a budget

EarthDay Food Sovereignty - Youth Digital Storytelling

Interior: \$50 M in Land Buy-Backs for Rosebud, Deadline August 16

Interested in hosting an international visitor for dinner?

Come See Why History Matters!

Ancient mummies show high levels of atherosclerosis

Settlers and immigrants depend on Indigenous to fight a struggle that is Everyone's struggle

Canadians Can't Drink Their Water After 1.3 Billion Gallons of Mining Waste Flows Into Rivers

Long Island Weather Observer Sets U.S. Record With 84-Year Streak

Watch 6-Year-Old Rito Lopez Win World Hoop Dance Contest

Loika Kane with Stacey Burns

41 mins · Edited ·

SUMMER EAGLE WINGS

RECRUITMENT ENDS

Each summer for 8 weeks, Eagle Wings offers a recruitment period (4 weeks at the Colony and 4 weeks in Hungry Valley) where new dancers are welcomed and taught Great Basin songs and dances, dresses are made henceforth a new Eagle Wing is born. We have 2 new dancers (pictured below) [Stacey Burns](#) and her daughter Leilani Mauwee.



Mike Scott's video.

Woman's Bear Dance

For those that cannot access, these FB links, create your own account (no cost). You can use a code name if you do not want your name online.

Nevada State Water Engineer "Listening Session"

When and Where:

Tuesday August 12, 2014 - 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Bryan Building (NDWR Office), Tahoe Hearing Room, 2nd Floor, 901 S. Stewart Street

Carson City, Nevada

for more info: Jo Ann Kittrell at 775-684-2712

Some issues that Great Basin Resource Watch has been involved with regarding water:

Pit Lakes:

It is often the case that a deposit of ore will lie at least in part below the natural level of the groundwater, the "water table." In such cases mining companies will pump a large volume of groundwater from the bottom of the mine pit and around the perimeter to artificially lower the water table in the area of the open pit, as shown schematically below, Figure 1. Seldom is there a requirement for the mine company to fill in the mine pit after all of the ore has been excavated, so at the end of mining the company will just stop pumping groundwater and a portion of the open pit will fill with water as the water table tries to restore itself, resulting in a pit lake.

Although, pit lakes are "Waters of the State" there is no beneficial use for them, and the State Engineer needs to officially define whether or not these bodies of water are considered groundwater. Pit lakes are Nevada's water being wasted by the mining industry. For more info on pit lakes: <http://www.gbrw.org/index.php/our-work/35-water-mining>

In addition there is the loss of water from evaporation from these pit lakes. The State Engineer needs to address this loss of water, which we have so little of.

Hydraulic Fracturing:

Nevada is now seeing significant interest in hydraulic fracturing (fracking), which will require large amounts of groundwater and has the potential to contaminate groundwater. The State Engineer needs to keep careful track of water usage for fracking and assure that existing users, particularly our sustainable growers and ranchers are not being impacted by this competitive water use.

The water that is used for fracking is lost for use. One used in fracking it becomes so contaminated that it requires special disposal, which is usually done using deep underground injection. Ask why the engineer is permitting this kind of water wastage.

For more info: <http://www.gbrw.org/> <https://sites.google.com/site/nevadansagainstfracking/>

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775-348-1986 775-345-3575 (f) john@gbrw.org www.gbrw.org

From the Eagle Watch August 5, 2014

FYI - Yet another oil spill

<https://intercontinentalcry.org/amazon-oil-spill-killed-tons-fish-sickened-native-people-24886/>


Amazon oil spill has killed tons of fish, sickened native people

by Barbara Fraser on July 23, 2014

Dead fish from an oil spill in the Peruvian Amazon are mixed with oil-covered twigs gathered by local residents. Fish are vital to the villagers' diet and income. (Photo: Barbara Fraser)

Dead fish from an oil spill in the Peruvian Amazon are mixed with oil-covered twigs gathered by local residents. Fish are vital to the villagers' diet and income. (Photo: Barbara Fraser)

Article originally published at Environmental Health News. Republished under a Creative Commons (BY-SA 4.0) License

CUNINICO, Peru  On the last day of June, Roger Mangía Vega watched an oil slick and a mass of dead fish float past this tiny Kukama

Indian community and into the Marañón River, a major tributary of the Amazon.

Community leaders called the emergency number for Petroperu, the state-run operator of the 845-kilometer pipeline that pumps crude oil from the Amazon over the Andes Mountains to a port on Peru's northern coast.

Local men were covered with oil after being hired to find the leak in the submerged pipeline. (Photo: Municipality of Urarinas)

By late afternoon, Mangía and a handful of his neighbors contracted by the company and wearing only ordinary clothing were up to their necks in oily water, searching for a leak in the pipe. Villagers, who depend on fish for subsistence and income, estimated that they had seen between two and seven tons of dead fish floating in lagoons and littering the landscape.

"It was the most horrible thing I've seen in my life the amount of oil, the huge number of dead fish and my Kukama brothers working without the necessary protection," said Ander Ordóñez Mozombite, an environmental monitor for an indigenous community group called Acodecospat who visited the site a few days later.

This rupture of Peru's 39-year-old northern crude oil pipeline has terrified Kukama villagers along the Marañón River. People's complaints of nausea and skin rashes are aggravated by nervousness about eating the fish, concerns about their lost income and fears that oil will spread throughout the tropical forest and lakes when seasonal flooding begins in November. Cuninico, a village of wooden, stilt-raised, palm-thatched houses, is home to about 130 families but several hundred families in other communities also fish nearby.

Three weeks after they discovered the spill, the villagers still have more questions than answers about the impacts.

"It sounds like an environmental debacle for the people and the ecosystem," said David Abramson, deputy director of the National Center of Disaster Preparedness at Columbia University's Earth Institute in New York.

"There is a need for public health and environmental monitoring at a minimum of four levels water, fish, vegetation and the population," he said.

Company officials at Petroperu did not return phone calls and emails seeking comment.

Government officials have not officially announced how much crude oil

spilled. However, in a radio interview, Energy and Mines Minister Eleodoro Mayorga mentioned 2,000 barrels, which is 84,000 gallons.

Indigenous leaders noted that the pipeline, which began operating again July 12 after the repairs, has a history of leaks.

Leaders of at least four neighboring communities said masses of dead fish appeared in lagoons and streams in the week before the oil spill was reported, indicating that it could have been leaking for days before it was spotted.

Even fish that escaped the worst of the spill could be poisoned, experts said. Fishermen who traveled an hour or two up the Urituyacu River, a tributary of the Marañón, in search of a catch unaffected by the spill returned with fish that they said tasted of oil.

Some Amazonian fish migrate long distances, and ongoing monitoring will be important for determining how fisheries recover, said Diana Papoulias, a fish biologist with E-Tech International, a New Mexico-based engineering firm that advises indigenous Peruvian communities on oil-related issues.

Key concerns include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are classified as probable human carcinogens and can cause skin, liver and immune system problems, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Exposure to PAHs in the womb has been linked to effects on children's brain development, including learning and behavioral changes.

The rule of thumb is that during the spill it's a horrible mess, and two or three years later it's hard to find evidence. Edward Overton, Louisiana State University For pregnant women, the fish become a double-edged sword, Abramson said. They need that protein source to enhance the neurological development of the fetus, but at the same time, you don't want them ingesting things that have unknown impacts.

Mothers said children and adults in their families are suffering from stomachaches, nausea, vomiting and dizziness, and small children have skin rashes after bathing in the rivers.

In this part of the Marañón valley, the nearest health center is more than an hour away by boat and does not have a doctor.

The government's Environmental Evaluation and Oversight Agency (Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental, OEFA) has taken no samples of fish tissue for testing, according to Delia Morales, the agency's assistant director of inspection.

Much of the oil settled in pools along the pipeline during the flood season, creating a viscous soup where dying fish flopped weakly. Government officials said damage was limited to a 700-meter stretch along the pipeline. The ground and tree trunks in the forest on both sides of the pipeline were also stained with oil, in a swath local residents estimated at up to 300 meters wide. When that area begins to flood again in November, villagers fear that contamination could spread.

Kukama women wash clothes in the river that also provides water for drinking, cooking and bathing. (Photo: Radio Ucamarca)

Petroperu hired men from the village of Cuninico to find the leak and raise the pipeline out of the canal to repair it. Several of the men said they were up to their necks in oily water, working in T-shirts and pants or stripped to their underwear. They said they received protective gear only when a Peruvian TV crew arrived more than two weeks later. The July 20 newscast led to a shakeup in Petroperu's leadership.

Meanwhile, the workers' wives wash their clothes in the Marañón River, squatting on rafts moored along the bank. Besides being the only transportation route in the area, the river is the source of water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing.

Within a week after the spill, the local fish market had dried up. Women who normally sold 10 to 20 kilos of fish a day said their usual buyers shunned them. Children in Cuninico told a reporter from Radio Ucamarca, a local radio station, that fish had disappeared from the family table and they were eating mainly rice and cassava, a root.

Abramson said the villagers' mental health can be undermined by poor diet, income loss and conflicts between community members.

The pipeline has been repaired and the oil is flowing to the port again, but the long-term impacts of the spill are uncertain.

Light and bacteria help break down oil naturally, said Edward Overton, a chemistry professor in Louisiana State University's Department of Environmental Studies who has studied the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Volatile substances in the oil, which dissolve readily in water, could have caused the fish kills if the pipeline had been leaking for a time before the spill was reported, he said.

The rule of thumb is that during the spill it's a horrible mess, and two or three years later it's hard to find evidence, Overton said.

But that may not be the case in Amazonian wetlands, where clay soil and high water limit the oxygen available to oil-eating microbes, said Ricardo Segovia, a hydrogeologist with E-Tech International.

The government's environmental agency is expected to issue its report on the spill by the end of this month and could levy fines, Morales said.

Villagers are waiting to see whether the government will sanction its own pipeline operation and pay damages.

It sounds as though the state is in a precarious position, Abramson said. It [the government of Peru] has to monitor and assure the health and well-being of the population, but it may be one of the agents that is liable [for the spill]. They have to monitor themselves and decide what is fair and equitable.

Collectibles Up For Auction **Sponsored** ·

Aug 7th & 11th - Fine collection of American Indian Art and Collectibles up for online bidding.

Click here for full catalog ==> http://tmmlink.me/icoll_rgm_aug7

Myron Dewey Digital Smoke Signals ·

Great deal for Language Departments on a budget, Apple 17' iMac, Intel Core 2 Duo 2006 model <http://eshop.macsales.com/item/Apple/MA710LLAB/>

EarthDay Food Sovereignty - Youth Digital Storytelling

Myron Dewey MA Social Media & Film Producer (Paiute/Shoshone) Digital Smoke Signals trainer & owner Bishop Paiute Tribe Youth Media 2014 Digital Photography, ...
youtube.com

Interior: \$50 M in Land Buy-Backs for Rosebud, Deadline August 16

Department of the Interior Release 7/8/14

In another step to fulfill President Barack Obama's commitment to help strengthen Indian communities, the Department of the Interior announced June 25 that offers have been sent to nearly 11,000 individual landowners with fractional interests at the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Totaling more than \$50 million, these offers will give landowners the opportunity to voluntarily sell their fractionated interests in land, which will be consolidated and held in trust for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

The Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (Buy-Back Program) implements the land consolidation component of the *Cobell* Settlement, which provided copy.9 billion to purchase fractional interests in trust or restricted land from willing sellers at fair market value within a 10-year period. Individuals who choose to sell their interests will receive payments directly into their IIM accounts. Consolidated interests are immediately restored to tribal trust ownership for uses benefiting the reservation community and tribal members.

“The success of the Buy-Back Program is vitally important to the future of Indian country,” Kevin K. Washburn, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said. “Consolidating and returning these lands to tribes in trust will have enormous potential to unlock tribal community resources. We are committed to exhausting all efforts to make sure that individuals are aware of this historic opportunity to strengthen tribal sovereignty by supporting the consolidation of Indian lands.”

There are almost 245,000 owners of nearly 3 million fractional interests, spanning 150 Indian reservations, who are eligible to participate in the Program. Many see little or no economic benefit from what are often very small, undivided interests in lands that cannot be utilized due to their highly fractionated state.

In addition to receiving fair market value for their land based on objective appraisals, sellers also receive a base payment of \$75 per offer, regardless of the value of the land. With these offers, the Buy-Back Program has sent more than 33,000 purchase offers to owners of fractionated interests. The Program has successfully concluded transactions worth more than \$67 million and has restored the equivalent of nearly 190,000 acres of land to tribal governments. While the amounts offered to individuals have varied, a few owners have already received more than \$100,000 for their interests.

In addition, sales of land interests will result in up to \$60 million in contributions to the Cobell Education Scholarship Fund. This contribution is in addition to the amounts paid to individual sellers, so it will not reduce the amount landowners receive for their interests.

Rosebud landowners will have until August 16, 2014, to return accepted offers.

Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2014/07/08/interior-50-m-land-buy-backs-rosebud-deadline-august-16-155708>

Interested in hosting an international visitor for dinner?
(Great opportunities for promoting tribal visions to the world)

The International Center seeks dinner hosts for groups of visitors traveling to Reno under the auspices of the US Department of State and other federal agencies.

The International Center will be hosting the following delegations over the next several weeks and months for short-term visits. To host them for dinner, please e-mail us at nnic@unr.edu. Check out our new website at www.nnic.org and like us on facebook Northern Nevada International Center!

Visitors from Russia (August 27-September 1)

Seven mining officials from Far Eastern Russia will be visiting Reno to learn about Nevada's mining industry. They would like to be hosted in a home for dinner on August 28, 29 or 30th.

Non-profit Managers from Turkmenistan (September 4-9)

Five NGO professionals from Turkmenistan will visit Reno to learn about best practices in the non-profit arena. They would like to be hosted for dinner on September 5, 6, 7 or 8th.

Combating Gender-Based Violence in Iraq (September 18-24)

Seven government officials and non-profit managers from Iraq will visit Reno to learn about US tactics in combating gender-based violence. The visitors would like to be hosted for dinner September 19, 20, 21 or 22nd.

The 3rd Annual Fulbright Drive-By Hosting Event - August 13

We could still use one or two home hosts for the estimated 70 Fulbright Masters and Ph.D students will visit Reno to participate in a Gateway Orientation August 11-15. For the past three years, we have hosted a fun event we call the "Fulbright Drive-By." Here's how it works, you tell us how many visitors you would like to host for dinner in your home. On August 13, you (or a designated driver) will drive through the valet parking at the Siena Hotel, and we will load your vehicle with the number of Fulbrighters you requested. You will take them home and return them to the Siena after dinner. The Fulbrighters hail from fifty different countries.

Teaglobal Teachers Visit Reno for Six Weeks (September 19-November 3)

20 international teachers will visit Reno for a six-week teacher training program. They will work with university professors and also shadow Washoe County School Teachers during their stay. The teachers would like to be hosted for dinner by the same host families four Fridays throughout the duration of their program in groups of 4-6 people. The dates for these dinners are Sept 26th, Oct 3rd, Oct 17th and Oct 24th.

If you are interested in hosting the following delegations over the next few weeks and months, please contact us at cblack@unr.edu. Please also check out our new website at www.nnic.org to learn more about NNIC's programs and activities.

Come See Why History Matters! There are only 11 days left to Pre-Register.
2014 AASLH Annual Meeting St. Paul, Minnesota
September 17-20

[Pre-Registration Rate Ends August 15: Register Now!](#)

[Download the Preliminary Guide](#)

If you have never attended an AASLH Annual Meeting, make this the year! You will not be disappointed and you will bring home real ideas and real solutions to help you Do Good History!

Nothing can replace the opportunities that arise when you intersect with people who come together around common goals and interests — good history and good times. In 2014, the AASLH Annual Meeting in St. Paul enables us to explore ways to be “greater than the sum of our parts.”

[Speakers](#)

Garrison Keillor
Marilyn Carlson Nelson
Dr. Anton Treuer

Plus, this year there are 2 Specialized Tracks!

Tribal Track

The Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries and Museums (ATALM) is pleased to partner with AASLH to present a series of programs that inspired collaboration and provide insight into diverse cultures, with an emphasis on Native Nations. Sessions in this track include topics such as Native interpretation at battlefields, cultural considerations of object care, and digitizing Native American collections.

Historic Preservation Track

AASLH welcomes the 34th Annual Statewide Historic Preservation Conference for Minnesota to present sessions and programs focused on preserving the built environment and historic preservation. Sessions include topics such as interpreting historic commercial districts, using volunteers for preservation services, and the restoration of a Hurricane Katrina ravaged historic cottage. The Historic Preservation Track is sponsored by 3M.

Archaeology Magazine

CT scans of **ancient mummies show high levels of atherosclerosis**, a condition associated with modern risk factors like smoking, obesity, and lack of exercise. Now researchers think they know why the ancients also suffered from the disease.

<http://www.archaeology.org/news/2354-140731-cardiologists-investigate-mummies>

[Holy Toledo: Water Wars Coming](#) — [Charles Pierce, Esquire](#)

Pierce writes: "Nowhere has the abandonment of reason and of science on the part of half of the American political system had such serious consequences as it has had on our attempts to craft national responses to our cascade of interconnected environmental problems." [READ MORE](#)

From the Eagle Watch August 6, 2014

As the worst disaster in B.C. history (according to cbc) has just happened, what will the People now do?? **How long will settlers and immigrants depend on Indigenous to fight a struggle that is Everyone's**

struggle - to protect All Our Relations from the relentless ravages of part of Humanity??

Don't be numbed by this news. Take Courage and Remember your grandchildren's grandchildren. What are we doing for them??

Imperial Mining was warned about this for years but they wouldn't listen.

Now as their stock values plummet, maybe they'll wake up. But no, the crocodile tears are flowing.

Theirs not ours. We weep genuine tears for all the creatures who are suffering from the toxic chemicals and for the herbs and berries that are food to many. All Our Relations are connected by a Web of Life.

Kittoh

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/mount-polley-mine-tailings-water-very-close-to-drinking-quality-company-says-1.2727776>

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/mount-polley-mine-tailings-pond-breach-followed-years-of-government-warnings-1.2728591>

Mount Polley mine tailings pond breach followed years of government warnings Imperial Metals issued with latest warning in May due to height of wastewater in tailings pond.

By Jenni Sheppard, CBC News Posted: Aug 05, 2014 9:50 PM PT
Last Aerial footage shows the debris and milky blue-green tailings pond water that washed into nearby waterways after the Mount Polley Mine tailings pond breached Monday, Aug. 4, 2014. (Cariboo Regional District/Facebook)

Tailings spill at B.C.'s Mount Polley Mine 3:19
Imperial Metals was warned about tailings pond 2:35

Canadians Can't Drink Their Water After 1.3 Billion Gallons of Mining Waste Flows Into Rivers

Katie Valentine, ThinkProgress

Valentine reports: "Hundreds of people in British Columbia can't use their water after more than a billion gallons of mining waste spilled into rivers and creeks in the province's Cariboo region."

[READ MORE](#)

Long Island Weather Observer Sets U.S. Record With 84-Year Streak -

NYTimes.com

http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/06/nyregion/long-island-weather-observer-sets-us-record-with-84-year-streak.html?emc=edit_th_20140806&nl=todaysheadlines&nlid=25905172&r=0



[Watch 6-Year-Old Rito Lopez Win World Hoop Dance Contest](#)

Video of six-year-old Rito Lopez Jr. giving the performance that won the youth...

indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com